

# The Convention's Nominees.

## Biographical Notes About McKinley and Roosevelt.



The Republican national convention of 1900 was the shortest on record, when hours of time that it was in session are taken into consideration. It was called to order at 12:31 Tuesday, and at 2:30 p. m. took a recess to Wednesday at noon. At 3 p. m. Wednesday a recess was taken to 10:30 Thursday. At 2:30 on Thursday its work was done and the convention was

adjourned sine die. No national convention ever consumed less time in hours.

Of course the work of the convention "laid before it" so to put it. There was not the slightest doubt on any point except the vice presidency, and as soon as the delegates began to arrive that doubt was dispelled. Roosevelt was the choice of nearly every delegation for second place.

## McKinley's Biography.

James McKinley, the president's ancestor, landed in this country about 1743, and settled later in Chancetown, York county, Pa., where David McKinley, great-grandfather of the president, was born in May, 1755. The records of the Pension Bureau show that David McKinley was a soldier in the revolution and participated in the capture of Paulus Hook and the engagements of Amboy and Chester Hill. He died in 1840, in Ohio, at the age of eighty-five. A son, James McKinley, moved to Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1809. At that time William, his son, born in Pine Township, Mercer county, Pa., was two years old. James McKinley was an iron manufacturer or furnace man, and his son William followed the same vocation. When William was twenty-two years old he married Nancy Allison of Canton, O., the couple having nine children, of whom William Jr., the president, was the seventh. William McKinley, Sr., died in November, 1892, having lived to witness the rise of his son from a school teacher through posts of national prominence to be governor of Ohio.

The president was born at Niles, Trumbull county, O., on January 29, 1843. He attended the public schools in that town until he was nine years old, at which time his father moved to Poland, Mahoning county, O., where the future president entered Union Seminary, pursuing his studies in that institution until he was seventeen years old. He is said to have excelled in mathematics and languages, and to have bested all his fellow-students in debating the public questions of the day.

In 1860 he was sent to Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., but gave up his course after a few months on account of poor health. After a period of rest he became a teacher in the public schools of the Kerr district, near Poland, having joined the Methodist Episcopal church in Poland. In the spring of 1861 he was a clerk in the postoffice at Poland, which position he gave up to enlist at Columbus, on June 11 of that year, in Company E of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

## Gov. Roosevelt's Career.

Gov. Roosevelt was born in New York city, Oct. 27, 1858, of Dutch and Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father was Theodore Roosevelt, after whom the governor was named, and his mother, whose given name was Martha, was the daughter of James and Martha Bulloch of Georgia. Young Roosevelt was primarily educated at home under private teachers, after which he entered Harvard, graduating in 1880. Those qualities of aggressiveness which have marked his more recent years of public life were present with him in college and he was a conspicuous figure among his fellows.

It was an interesting period in the history of the party and the nation, and young Roosevelt entered upon the political field with eagerness and en-

ergy. The purification of political and official life had been for some time an ideal with him, and with this came the belief in the efficacy of the application of civil service rules to executive conduct. In 1882 he was nominated for the State Assembly and was elected. He served for three years. In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt was nominated as an independent candidate for mayor of New York, but, although endorsed by the Republicans, was defeated.

In 1884 he was chairman of the New York delegation to the national Republican convention. He had been among those who did not regard Mr. Blaine as the most available candidate of the party, but after the latter's nomination Mr. Roosevelt gave him his hearty support, and in the face of

the remarkable defection in New York at that time. In May, 1889, President Harrison appointed him civil service commissioner, and he served as president of the board until May, 1896.

As president of the civil service commission Roosevelt resigned in May, 1895, to become president of the New York board of police commissioners.

On May 6, 1898, Roosevelt resigned his place in the cabinet, assistant secretary of the navy, to muster in a cavalry regiment for the Spanish war. Life in the west had made this a fitting ambition. As a hunter of big game, used to the saddle and the camp, and an unerring shot with rifle and revolver, the country recognized in him the making of a dashing cavalry leader. He had experienced military duty in the New York National Guard in the '80s. Col. Wood was put in command of the Rough Riders; Roosevelt was lieutenant colonel. On June 15 the regiment sailed to join General Shafter in Cuba.

From the time of landing until the fall of Santiago the Rough Riders were giant figures in the campaign. Their work reached a climax on July 1, when Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt led the regiment in the desperate charge up San Juan hill. He had shared all the hardships of his men, and when he broke the red tape of discipline to complain of General Shafter's camp and its dangers from disease the army was with him and the war department listened to his judgment. On July 11 he was commissioned colonel of volunteers.

Scarcely two months later the new military hero was nominated for governor of New York. In the convention he received 733 votes, against the 213 cast for Governor Frank S. Black.

As a writer of outing papers his varied experiences on the trail have served him well. In biography, his life of Thomas H. Benton and of Gouverneur Morris have been praised. Essays and papers dealing with political



LAFE YOUNG.  
Nominated Roosevelt.

life have added to his reputation. Of his latest work, "The Rough Riders" has been pointed to as "one of the most thrilling pieces of military history produced in recent years."

Governor Roosevelt has been twice married. His first wife was Alice Lee of Boston, who left a daughter. In 1886 he married Miss Edith Carow of New York. There are six children, two of whom are sons. His domestic life is ideal. Whether ensconced in winter quarters at Albany or New York, or at the famous Roosevelt summer home at Oyster Bay on Long Island, the leader of the Rough Riders is an indulgent father and romps with his children with as much zest as the youngest of them. The youngsters are known as the Roosevelt half dozen, and all reflect in some manner the paternal characteristics. The oldest girl is Alice, tall, dark and serious looking. She rides her father's Cuban campaign horse with fearlessness and grace. The next olive branch is Theodore, Jr., or "young Teddy," the idol of his father's heart and a genuine chip of the old block. Young "Teddy" owns a trusty shotgun and dreams of some day shooting bigger game than his father ever saw. He also rides a pony of his own. Alice, the oldest girl, is nearly 16. She is the only child of the first Mrs. Roosevelt. "Young Teddy," the present Mrs. Roosevelt's old-

est child, is 13. Then there are Kermit, 11; Ethel, 9; Archibald, 6, and Quentin, of the tender age of 3.

Tramped Over Canal Routes. There is probably but one member of the house who enjoys the distinction of having tramped on foot over both the Panama and the Nicaragua canal routes. That gentleman is Representative Romeo Hoyt Freer of West Virginia. Not many years ago Judge Freer was American consul to Nicaragua and during his term of office he familiarized himself with the proposed canal routes. Once he traversed the distance between the two oceans with a surveying party, of which Commander Lull of the navy was at the head, and again he went over the route with only one companion, a New York newspaper man.—Washington Post.



ROOSEVELT COTTAGE.  
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## THE GERMAN VOTE.

GEN. DICK SAYS IT WILL BE CAST FOR MCKINLEY.

Democratic Imperialism Scare of No Effect—Tentative Stand for Sound Money and Don't Fear Large Increase in Our Military Force—A Question of Police.

"Our friends, the Democrats, are trying," said General Charles Dick, Secretary of the Republican National committee, "to make everybody believe that the German vote this year will go to the Democratic party, but there is not the slightest likelihood of this being the case.

"In 1896 the Germans voted for President McKinley. They are strong believers in the advantages of a gold standard of currency. This the Republican party has given them. They know that should the Democrat candidate for president be elected, which, of course, would mean Democratic control of congress, then the gold standard law would be repealed and free coinage of silver will be foisted upon the country. The Germans do not want this. They are probably the most level-headed European people who come to live here. They know that they fare better here, can make and save more money than they did in the Fatherland, and they are not a people who are led away by flights of the imagination.

"An effort is being made to bring the Germans into the Democratic line by scaring them with the bugaboo of imperialism, which it is claimed would compel a large increase in our military forces. Many of them have come here to escape the strict military laws that are in force in Germany, and naturally they would not favor anything tending in the same direction in this country. I am glad this subject has developed thus early in the campaign, because the Germans will have time to read and study what the actual conditions are as to our military forces, comparing them with their Fatherland.

"Germany has over 52,000,000 people. Its standing army is 600,000 men, an average of 11½ soldiers to every 1,000 people. The United States is 76,000,000, and a standing army of 65,000 men, which is equivalent to 1.86 of one soldier to every 1,000 of our population. While Germany has nearly eleven soldiers more per 1,000 of her people than we have, there cannot be the slightest chance of the effect of imperialism being experienced in this country.

"The following table shows the leading countries of the world, with their population, their standing army, and the number of soldiers each country has per 1,000 of its people:

Country.	Population.	Army.	Soldiers per 1,000 population.
France	35,500,000	500,000	14.05
Germany	52,300,000	600,000	11.45
Austria-Hungary	41,800,000	280,000	6.67
Russian Empire	123,300,000	700,000	5.63
Turkey	33,000,000	240,000	7.21
Great Britain	35,000,000	210,000	5.96
Italy	29,700,000	210,000	7.03
United States	76,000,000	65,000	8.56

"Peace footing. \*War footing.

"France has 14 soldiers to every 1,000 of its population; Germany more than 11; Austria-Hungary and Russia more than six each; Turkey and Italy each more than seven; Great Britain more than 5½, while the United States has less than one soldier per 1,000 of its population. There can surely be no chance of the military strength of the United States ever being increased to the proportion that exists in European countries.

"As a city grows in size and extends its area, the first thing for which the citizens living there ask is more police protection. Our country is like a large city, and the bigger it grows, the better it should be protected. But the United States has been growing and growing year after year, and its population has doubled since the civil war while our standing army has been kept nominally at 25,000 men year after year. Even our present increase above 25,000 men is but temporary, as the law authorizing it expires on July 1, 1901, just a year from now.

"As a matter of fact, this country has not been affording sufficient protection to its citizens in proportion to their increase. If our German friends will study the matter in this light, they will see that we are as far removed from militarism and imperialism as we were fifty years ago."

### A Great National Danger!

The present disturbed condition of Europe, with reference to far eastern complications, as well as those arising in Morocco and elsewhere, has called attention to American dependence upon foreign shipping for the carriage of their foreign commerce. If the nations of Europe should become involved in a great war, which many believe to be imminent, there would be a wholesale withdrawal of foreign ships from the channels of trade to provide transport for troops and munitions of war.

As nine-tenths of our foreign commerce is carried in foreign bottoms, it is obvious that the withdrawal of a large portion of that shipping for other than commercial uses would deprive our people of their only means for supplying our constantly growing foreign markets. Freight rates would rise to a prohibitive amount in respect of many of our commodities. Our surplus productions would accumulate upon our hands in enormous quantities, prices would fall, wages would be reduced, and industrial stagnation and loss of employment would be widespread. The conditions existing between 1893 and 1895 would be re-established in even a more intensified form.

This country is the leading export nation of the world, and the future growth of that trade seems illimitable, provided, always, that we have an abundance of ships in which to send our products abroad. But a check at this time, when the broad foundation for an enormous export trade is being laid, would have a most serious and far-reaching effect upon our people and our resources.

The stability of our foreign trade can never be assured so long as 90 per cent of it is carried in foreign ships. We send three-quarters of all our exports to Europe, and American ships carry the ridiculous proportion of but 1.30 per cent! Foreign ships carry a billion dollars' worth of our products to Europe, and our own ships carry less than thirty million dollars' worth.

No greater danger confronts the United States today than that caused by our dependence upon foreign ships for the carriage of nearly all of our exports. Of our exports to all the world, less than 7 per cent carried in American ships. Apart from the commercial calamities possible, and, as some people believe, probable, through the withdrawal of the larger part of the vast foreign shipping upon which we are now dependent for the auxiliary naval and military uses of the great powers, our great weakness upon the sea emphasizes our only real national danger.

Congress cannot remedy this condition too soon. Proper provision must be speedily made for the attraction of American capital into shipbuilding and shipowning, so that at the earliest moment possible we shall become possessed of the ships we may require for all of the necessities of our foreign commerce. Our export trade is closely approaching a billion and a half dollars in value. At its present rate of growth less than a score of years will find it valued at three billions and requiring double the shipping of today for its carriage. Foreigners will, then, have us all the more at their mercy if we do nothing to establish our own ships upon the seas.

Foreseeing just such a possibility as this, Thomas Jefferson as long ago as 1793, in a great state paper predicted that a nation which allows foreigners to do the great bulk of its foreign carrying "will be disarmed of its defense, its productions will be at the mercy of the nation which has possessed itself exclusively of the means of carrying them, and its politics may be influenced by those who command its commerce." These words were prophetic of a condition that actually exists in respect of the United States today.

### Nebraska's Live Stock.

Nebraska's live stock affords an interesting object lesson to the farmers of that state. Compare the values:

	Jan. 1, 1895.	Jan. 1, 1900.
Horses	\$17,715,502	\$28,120,512
Mules	1,794,246	2,384,667
Cows	9,474,974	24,329,499
Other cattle	16,333,731	46,220,249
Sheep	339,783	1,090,807

Total .....\$45,657,896 \$102,145,734

An increase of 125 per cent in the value of Nebraska's live stock is good evidence to the people of Mr. Bryan's state that they can get along pretty well without either 16 to 1 or a Democratic president.

### National Finances.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business, May 31, 1900, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,122,608,811, a decrease for the month of \$2,193,274, which is accounted for by the redemption of bonds.

The amount of bonds so far exchanged at the treasury for the new 2 per cent bonds of 1930 is \$286,365,850, of which \$64,560,400 were received from individuals and institutions other than national banks. The amount of old 2 per cent bonds so far redeemed at the treasury is \$510,500. Total cash, \$1,104,261,826.

### Less Foreign Wool.

Wool was imported into the United States as follows:

1896	239,911,473 pounds
1899	76,736,209 pounds

The difference was 154,175,264 pounds, which represents the quantity for one year sold in the American market by foreign wool-growers instead of by American wool-growers. The Democratic free trade tariff robbed the American farmer of his market for 154,175,264 pounds of wool in a single year.

### The Labor Combination.

The organization of labor in the United States has grown equally as fast as the organization of trusts. With a membership of 1,004,000 on January 1, 1900, the American Federation of Labor has since enrolled 304,000 more members, besides issuing 1,500 local charters this year. The past three years have been those of greatest success for the consolidation of labor interests.

### Butter and Cheese.

Butter was worth only 14 cents a pound in the New York market in 1896, and cheese, 7 cents. Last year, on the same date, July 1st, butter was worth 17½ cents, and cheese, 8½ cents. Factories were busy, people had money to spend, and could afford to buy butter and cheese last year. In 1896 they couldn't.

### A Conjunction.

It seems to be "Bryan or bust" with the Demo-popo-alvo delegations this spring. They will understand how much a conjunction means sometimes when they see on the bulletin boards next November "Bryan and bust!"

## NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN.

Hon. D. H. Mercer Thinks McKinley Will Beat Bryan.

Washington.—"In my opinion there is more than a fair chance that the electoral vote of Nebraska will be recorded this year for the re-election of President McKinley, even if Mr. Bryan should be the opposing Democratic candidate," said the Hon. David H. Mercer, member of congress from that state.

"My reasons for this conclusion, at which I have only arrived after a careful study of the conditions in Nebraska, are several. First of all comes the general prosperity that has extended to all classes of the people during the present administration. Another reason is, that the people out there have seen for themselves that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was not necessary to bring about prosperity. Another reason is because farmers have been selling their crops at much better prices under the gold standard than they did when the silver agitation was at its height. Another reason is that better wages are being paid all over Nebraska, and it is difficult to find a man out of work. The advertising columns of the Nebraska papers are now filled with people who want labor. Four or five, and six years ago there were columns of advertisements from people who wanted work.

"Nebraska's big corn crop has sold at excellent prices, and money has been rolling into the banks there to the credit of the farmers. Bank deposits in our state last year amounted to almost \$23,000,000, as compared with less than \$14,000,000 in 1894. Divide this increase of \$9,000,000 among our population of one million and a quarter people, and they cannot but feel that money talks.

"It is not so many years ago since corn was used as a fuel in Nebraska, and only a few years since farmers were feeding even wheat to their hogs. But under the broad expansive policy of the present administration, the markets for American products are increasing, and the demand for our food stuffs is becoming greater and greater throughout the world.

"Only five years ago when Grover Cleveland was president, and when free coinage of silver was being widely agitated, the value of all the live stock in Nebraska was \$45,658,000. At the beginning of this year our live stock were worth, excluding hogs, as much as \$102,000,000. This alone added \$56,300,000 of wealth to farmers in the state which I have the honor to represent. An increase like this of considerably more than 100 per cent is remarkable. Mules are worth more. Horses have increased 60 per cent in value. The number of sheep in Nebraska is not large, but they are worth just three times as much money this year as they were in 1895 when American wool had no protection. The wages of the laboring man have increased in proportion and he always has a job.

"Now, let me give you the following comparison of prices at which farmers sold their products in 1896 and 1900. The figures are taken from one of the Democratic papers in our state, and they represent the difference in a farmer's income:

### FARM PRICES IN 1896.

1,000 bu. of wheat at 50 cts.	\$ 500.00
1,000 bu. of corn at 16 cts.	160.00
1,000 bu. of oats at 13 cts.	130.00
3,000 lbs. hogs at \$2.85 per cwt.	855.00
10,000 lbs. steers at \$3 per cwt.	300.00

Total .....\$1,175.50

"For these same products the farmer received on April 27, 1900, as follows:

1,000 bu. of wheat at 50 cts.	\$ 500.00
1,000 bu. of corn at 30 cts.	300.00
1,000 bu. of oats at 23 cts.	230.00
3,000 lbs. hogs at \$4.95 per cwt.	1485.00
10,000 lbs. steers at \$5 per cwt.	500.00

Total .....\$1,675.50

"Here is a difference of \$500 in a farmer's income from these small quantities of his products. And the figures are the actual prices that were paid in the two years. On the other hand what is there that the farmer is buying for which he pays more money? Sugar and coffee are cheaper now than they used to be. There has been no advance in the price of clothing, or in farm materials, and these are the principal articles that farmers have to buy.

"The grain in the farmers income represents much to him and to our state. It enables him to pay off his mortgage, or at least pay off a part of it. He can moreover borrow money now at a lower rate of interest. He has been able also to improve his property, and to add very materially to the comforts of his home, besides having money to spare for the better education of his children. All these things are facts which the Nebraska farmer has experienced, and it will take an almighty lot of talking and theorizing to offset the benefits that have been derived under the results of practical experience."

### Price of Wire Nails.

The average price of wire nails in the United States last year was \$2.57 per keg of 100 pounds, as compared with an average of \$2.50 in 1896. The increase, therefore, was only 7 cents a keg notwithstanding the much higher cost of raw material.

### A Pure Gamble.

Will the Democratic dice at the Kansas City convention turn up the political policy number 16-2-1 is the question that is agitating some of the Gold Democratic leaders of Maryland.

On the 110 square miles of London's area, it is said, 1,000 tons of soot settle yearly.

### THE ROOSEVELT CHILDREN.



Theodore Ethel Kermit Alice Archibald Quentin